The VIRGINIA ARGUS.

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RICHMOND:—PRINTED (ON TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS) BY SAMUEL PLEASANTS, JUNIOR.

[FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM—PAID IN ADVANCE] TUESDAY, OCTOBER 14th, 1800. [12½ CENTS SINGLE.]

Forty Dollars Reward,

For apprehending and securing

John Pigot,

And the property he carried off, or so much of it as will pay the forty dollars, or twenty dollars for either. He calls himself a watch maker, is a dusty ill looking fellow, about 5 feet 10 inches high, stout made, full faced, large white eyes, short dark hair, speaks quick and as though he had a plumb in his mouth, owing to the loss of his fore teeth—had on a brown coatee, cut at the elbows, black cape, light corduroy breeches, cotton stockings, and black hat about half worn. He carried with him 1 gold watch, 2 silver watches, 12 table spoons, 5 dozen tea ditto plain, several pair sugar tongs, and fourteen articles in the jewellery line, such as lockets and rings—they were mostly stamped with two plain letters, *M. M.*—The above reward with thanks will be paid by

Mordecai Miller.

Alexandria, Sept. 24th, 1800. (3w)

300 DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN on the evening of the 24th of this instant, at the house of Mr. Priddy on the stage road, seven miles from Richmond, from off my horse, a pair of

Saddle Bags,

containing upwards of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS IN BANK NOTES, principally of the Bank of the United States, the others of Pennsylvania.—The money was in a Red Morocco Pocket Book with a silver clasp, there were also in the bags one Gingam Coat, two Vests, two pair of Nankeen Pantaloons made with ties, one Shirt, &c. &c.—Whoever will secure the thief, and deliver the bags with the contents above mentioned, to Mr. Wm. Nice Richmond, shall receive the above reward, or for the bag and contents, ONE HUNDRED and FIFTY DOLLARS, and no questions asked.

JOHN IDLE.

Richmond, September 25, 1800.

ROBERT POLLOK & CO.

Are now receiving from the ships NANCY and NEW YORK, the principal part of their

FALL SUPPLIES;

the remainder are daily expected.

BUCHANAN, DUNLOP & CO Of Petersburg; and

DUNLOP, POLLOK & CO. Of Manchester,

Have also arrived the principal part of their

Fall & Winter Goods.

Richmond, Sept. 22, 1800. (4w)

MR. FLORANCE,

Surgeon Dentist, from London,

MOST respectfully informs the ladies and gentlemen of Richmond that he performs all the operations of the Teeth and Gums in the most scientific and approved manner. He also transplants Natural, and sets in Artificial Teeth, equal at least to any other Professor. Upon the principles of merit, and honorable performance of what he undertakes, Mr. F. presumes to solicit the honor of public patronage.

Teeth extracted in the easiest manner; likewise Stumps at ever to buried under the Gum.

He also strongly recommends his *Tincture* and *Detrifice Paste* prepared by himself, which preserve the teeth, and change them to a beautiful white, cure the gums of the scurvy, and make the breath at all times sweet and agreeable and cure the tooth ache immediately.

Mr. Florance is to be spoke with, at Mr Fisher's (Rising Sun) Tavern.

October 2d, 1800.

Needham & M'Kay,

WATCH & CLOCK MAKERS,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public, that they have commenced business in a house belonging to Mr Daniel Trueheart, opposite Capt. William Richardson's Silver-smith's shop, where they intend carrying on their business in all its various branches; and are determined by punctual attention, to deserve the patronage of the public.—They warrant their clocks and watches to perform well for twelve months.

Sept 29. 1800. [tf]

N. B. *Two Apprentices wanted to the above business, who can come well recommended.*

THE subscribers have on hand the following ARTICLES, which they will sell low by Private Sale, viz.

On 6 months for approved notes.
- Coarse Cloths & Dufils by the bale or piece.
- Rose & striped Blankets,
- White & colored napped Cotton & Plains,
- Mens' Hats,

On 60 days.
- Coffee by the bag,
- Hyson Tea by the chest,
- German Oznaburgs by the bolt,
- Molasses by the Hhd.

Cash.
- Irish Linens,
- 4-4 and 6-4 Muslins,
- Cloths and Coatings,

A large assortment of Hardware & Cutlery, &c. &c. &c.

Vandewall & Mosby.

October 2d, 1800. 6w

CASH GIVEN FOR

Wheat & Tobacco,

BY (tf) BARTLETT STILL.

Giliat & Kirby,

HAVE RECEIVED THEIR

FALL SUPPLIES

CONSISTING OF A VARIETY OF

FANCY AND FASHIONABLE

GOODS.

Also, a very extensive assortment of

WOOLENS,

Which they offer for sale on their usual terms.

(1m) September 25, 1800.

Assorted bales of Cloths,
Striped & rose Blankets by the bale,
Kendal Cottons, ditto
Blue & green Halfthicks, ditto
Womens Shoes by the trunk,
Green Coffee in bags,
Tea by the chest,
Madeira Wine by the pipe,
FOR SALE, BY
Pickett, Pollard & Johnston.

Richmond, Sept 29, 1800. 4w

Wm. Mackenzie & Co.

HAVE RECEIVED THEIR

Fall Assortment.

Which they will dispose of on their usual terms.

(6w) October 4th, 1800

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

Run away from my plantation on the south fork of Little Otter, on the 20th inst. a negro man slave named

JACK,

Is rather under the common size, his clothing is not well recollected, he has a large scar on his forehead and another near the top of his head, has had the sinews of his right heel cut in two; he is between thirty and forty years of age—He was raised by Mr Edward Watts of this county, was hired by Mr Watts about 13 or 14 years ago to Mr William Wright of Franklin county, for one year; Wright hired him part of the same year to Col John Early. Any person who will deliver the said negro to me shall receive the above reward besides all lawful expenses.

John Wright.

Bedford, Sept 24, 1800. (2w)

The Property

LATELY advertised, is still for SALE—or, chuses of visiting the Eastern states with my family the next year, I will RENT the BATATZ whereon I reside, either altogether or in lots, as may suit individuals, and give possession at Christmas.

Here the sources of emolument would to an active and industrious man afford an ample field to display his talents,

1st. There is a Manufacturing Mill capable of grinding 15 or 20,000 bushels of wheat in the season, and a Saw Mill of much execution within 13 miles of Richmond; for which timber will be furnished to cut up at a convenient distance, and a question given directly.

2d. The Dwelling-House and Offices, either with or without the plantation, hands and stocks, furnished with a supply of provender. The former might be advantageously used as a pleasure house during the summer, having an ice house and bath, to render it a pleasant resort for company from the city. and

3d. A Brick-Yard at Rocketts, supplied with a constant rivulet, where shells may be had and bricks disposed of on the best terms; and to which wood will be supplied at an easy carriage.

Many other advantages will occur to a reflecting mind upon examining the premises, unnecessary here to be related.

It is wished that those inclined to engage in any of these proposals would do it quickly, as they are parts of a more extensive plan which depend on each other for their accomplishment. The terms will be easy, and security required for their contracts, by

William Mayo, jr.

Powhatan, Oct. 4th, 1800.

Indian Meal, Homany & Bran,

Are kept for Sale at the Lumber-house formerly owned by Thomas and Ebenezer Maule, near the canal bridge leading to the Hay-Market, where Corn will be received in exchange for Meal or Homany at the usual toll of grinding.

Richmond, October 7, 1800. tf

Blank Writs, Executions Subpœnas, &c.

For sale at this Printing-Office.

JUST RECEIVED,

From Doct. Church's Dispensary New-York, and for sale at this Printing-Office, a fresh supply of the following

Patent Medicines:

Church's Cough Drops,

A medicine unequalled by any in the world, for the Cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthmas and Consumptions.

Chemical Essence and Extract of Mustard,

For the cure of the Rheumatism, Gout, Rheumatic Gout, Palsy, White Swellings, Chilblains, &c &c.

Anodyne Essence,

For the Head Ache.

Volatile Tincture,

For the Tooth Ache.

The Botanical Tea.

Infallible German Corn Plaister,

For the Cure of Corns.

Scotch Ointment

Cures the most inveterate Itch in four hours without Mercury.

Dr. Church's Antibilious Pills,

For the Cure of Malignant and Bilious Fevers, Dyspepsy, Jaundice, Costiveness, Acidity, Cholera Morbus, Gravel, Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, and all disorders of the Head, Stomach, and Bowels.

Eye Salve,

For all disorders of the Eyes.

Antiscorbutic Tincture,

For the Teeth, Breath, and Scurvy in the Gums.

Essence of Scurvy-Grass,

For preventing and curing the Sea and Land Scurvy.

Vermifuge Lozenges,

For destroying Worms in children and grown persons.

Antispasmodic Elixir,

For the cure of all kinds of Fits.

Cordial Restorative Balsam,

For Nervous Disorders, Debility, Inward Weakness, &c.

Vegetable Lotion,

For the face and skin, freckles, sun-burn, prickly heat, Ring Worms, Tetters, &c. &c.

July 10, 1800.

Monday, August 12, Amelia county.

The SEMINARY of LEARNING,

Announced in this paper to have been established in Amelia, is now in activity and ready to receive Students. For particulars apply to Meriwether Jones, editor of the Richmond Examiner.

Ran away

FROM the subscriber, in Powhatan county, two Negro Men, named SIMON and GABY. Simon went off the 25th of March—he is 25 years old, five feet seven or eight inches high, and of a yellowish complexion.—Gaby, the property of Miriam Pleasants, went off the 7th of April—he is 35 years old, yellow complexion, rather round shouldered; his hair thin upon the top of his head, and about the height of the former—it is probable they are in the neighbourhood of Curles or Petersburg, and will endeavour to pass as a part of the negroes that obtained their freedom under the will of John Pleasants, deceased, of Henrico.—I will give FORTY DOLLARS reward to any person that will deliver them to me, or secure them in any jail so that I get them again.

JOHN HUNNICUTT.

May 24th, 1800. [tf.]

HOUSE & LOT FOR SALE.

By Virtue of a Deed of Trust, (on the premises) to me executed, by Lewis De Gorgue and Anna his wife, to secure a debt, due by said L. De Gorgue to Joseph Gallego, I will sell, for cash, to the highest bidder, at the Eagle Tavern, on the first day of November next, at 12 o'clock, A. M.

The House, Out Houses, and half-acre Lot of Ground,

now occupied by Mr. John Piemont. Situate on the east side of Shockoe creek, near the Free Mason's Hall.

M. B. Poitiaux.

Richmond, October 7, 1800. (tf)

FROM THE AURORA.

ADAMS AND PINCKNEY.

It is fortunate for the people of America, that these *great men* furnish evidences of their own characters, which renders every other evidence of a *secondary* nature unnecessary.

It will be remembered that the Editor of this paper, was indicted at Norristown, in this State, under the *Sedition Law*, for publishing a declaration of Mr. *Adams*, that British Influence had been used in procuring the appointment of *Thomas Pinckney*, Ambassador to the Court of London, in the room of Mr. Adams.

Upon an offer of the editor by his counsel to produce the Letter in Court, some confusion was manifested, and some *legal Pantomime* was played off, until the trial was postponed.

But the *Indictment was withdrawn* by order of the President, and that part and another article concerning Lord Hawkesbury, taken from the indictment.

A letter from this same *Thomas Pinckney*, who is the brother of Gen. *Cotesworth Pinckney*, has made its appearance in the *Charleston* papers, of which the following is a copy;

Moultrieville, 15th Sept. 1800

Messrs. Freneau & Paine,

A letter, copied from a newspaper of Baltimore, having been inserted in your Gazette of Saturday last, signed JOHN ADAMS, and purporting from its contents to have been written to Mr. TENCH COXE, of Philadelphia, in the year 1792, wherein are contained some comments on *my appointment as minister plenipotentiary to the court of Great-Britain*—I think it right at present only to state that this letter *either is a forgery* calculated for electioneering purposes or *if genuine* must have been founded on a *misapprehension of persons*. This last suggestion I infer from facts, alluded to in the letter, and from the subsequent nomination of my brother, *General Pinckney*, to two highly confidential offices by its *supposed writer*.

To my fellow-citizens of South Carolina who have so often honored me, by testimonies of their confidence, I should deem it unnecessary, to urge a syllable of *justification* from such charges as are *implicated* in this production, however *authenticated*; but as it appears, from the time of its publication, to be calculated for more extensive influence, I have deemed it of importance publicly to state what is above, that those persons who may be unacquainted with the characters concerned, may be guarded *against giving credit*, either to the *authenticity* or *justice* of this performance, until the event of an investigation, which I will immediately commence, shall be made public.

THOMAS PINCKNEY.

In this letter we shall see the character of Mr. Thomas Pinckney and his brother, perfectly in unison with the whole tenor of *deceit* and *imposition*, which has characterised the anglo-federal party; and we shall state such plain facts as any man may comprehend and apply.

We think it proper to republish Mr Adams's letter also, because the ORIGINAL has been seen, and known to be in the handwriting of Mr. Adams, by several federal citizens, and federal law officers in this city; and to recall the public attention to the facts it contains.

(COPY.)

Quincey, May 1792.

Dear Sir,

THE first thing I have to communicate to you must be an explanation of the date of my letter. The legislature of Massachusetts last winter, upon a petition of the North Parish, in Braintree, separated it from the rest of the town, erected it into a new one, and gave it the name of Quincy. By this measure you see they have deprived me of my title of "*Duke of Braintree*," and made it necessary that my friends should write me in future, as an inhabitant of Quincy. So much for this *Brimborion*.

Something that interests me much more is your obliging letter of the 12th of this month.

I should have been happy to have seen Mr. Pinckney, before his departure; but more from individual curiosity, than from any opinion, that I could have given him any information of importance to him. If he has the talent of searching hearts, he will not be long at a loss, if he has not, no information of mine can give it him.

The duke of Leeds, once enquired of me very kindly, after his class-mates at Westminster-school, the two Mr. Pinckneys, which induces me to conclude, that our new ambassador has many powerful old friends in England. Whether this is a recommendation of him, for the office or not, I have other reasons to believe that his family have had their eyes fixed upon the emolly to St. James's, for many years, even before I went there and that they contribute to limit the duration of my commission to three years, in order to make way for themselves to succeed me. I wish they may find as much honor and pleasure in it, as they expected and that the public may derive from it, dignity and utility. But knowing as I do, the long intrigue, and suspecting as I do, much British influence in the appointment, were I in any executive department, I should take the liberty to keep a vigilant eye upon them.

Accept of my thanks, for your reflections on the state of the union, which I have read with all the pleasure which the intelligence, information, accuracy, and elegance of the remarks on lord Shefficld inspired.

There is one secret which you must be careful to keep, manufactures and good government. They cannot exist where they are without it, much less can they be introduced where they are not. But a great part of the people of America appear to be so determined to have no government at all, that if you let them know the whole truth you will excite an unmanageable party against manufactures. Manufactures cannot much less thrive, without honor, fidelity, punctuality, public and private faith, sacred respect to property, and the moral obligation of promise and contracts; virtues and habits which never did, and never will generally prevail in any populous nation, without a decisive, as well as an intelligent and honest government. The science of political œconomy is but a late study, and is not yet generally understood among us. Though I have read most of the authors of reputation on the subject, both among the French and the English, I pretend not to have digested any thing relative to it, with the precision of a master. But to me it appears, that the general interest of agriculture in particular, as well as of the nation in general, will be promoted by a discreet and judicious encouragement of manufactures, and that it is not the land jobber who can be benefited in the rapid rise of his monopoly, by drawing every labouring hand into the wilderness to fell trees.

The continual accession of foreigners will endanger and destroy our peace, if we know not how to govern them. They will moreover corrupt our elections, and tear us to pieces. Sufficient to the day, however, is its evil, and in that day and hour it always has been, and I doubt not, always will be given us to provide against its dangers.

Yours, &c.

(Signed) JOHN ADAMS.

During the last sitting of congress in this city, many members had expressed doubts of the existence of such a letter written by Mr. *Adams*; and some of them, friends of the editor, were apprehensive that some imposition had been practised to bring him into the power of those who had manifested a disposition to destroy this paper and the editor.

After repeated representations of this kind the Editor saw the necessity of satisfying them. And the Editor having when in England in 1795 experienced attention from Mr. *Thomas Pinckney*, he conceived it to be an act of justice, to make him acquainted with the contents of the letter. He accordingly prepared three copies thereof, one of which he delivered to Mr *Charles Pinckney*, accompanied by a wish that he should shew it to Mr. Thomas Pinckney. A second copy was given to another member of the Senate, and the third was enclosed in a blank cover, and sent to Mr. Pinckney's lodgings.

Soon afterwards the Editor was informed that mr. *Thomas Pinckney* had waited on mr. Adams expressly in consequence of this letter, and that *John Rutledge* was present when the explanation took place, among others.

The Editor was informed that mr. *Adams* did not deny the authenticity of the letter; but that he endeavored to give it an explanation different from its apparent tenor, by endeavoring to shew that it was not mr. *Thomas Pinckney* who was alluded to but *Mr. Charles Pinckney*, now of the Senate.

A member of Congress, and a friend of the federal Pinckney's and Adams's declared unreservedly, afterwards, that the apology was the most rascally he ever heard.

The following facts will be seen in mr. *Thomas Pinckney's* letter above—That he pretends to enter into the spirit, and to accommodate himself to the explanation of mr. *Adams*, for he insinuates that—"*it must* "*have been founded on a misapprehension of* "*persons.*"

But it also appears that he pretends to doubt its authenticity, by insinuating hypothetically, "that this letter either is a *for-*"*gery*, or if *genuine*, must have been found-"ed on a misapprehension of persons."

Mr. Thomas Pinckney here certainly insinuates *what he knows not to be true*—he must be satisfied that it was no *forgery*, but that it was a genuine letter of mr Adams.

The letter of mr. T. Pinckney, however is an interesting paper. It muſt be conſidered in two points of view.

As an electioneering trick of mr. Pinckney for his brother.

And as a production couched ſo artfully, as to make a pretence of exonerating the Pinckneys and mr. Adams, while it really conveys the moſt hoſtile cenſure upon the latter.

I. *AS AN ELECTION TRICK.*

The election comes on in South Carolina, it is believed, the 2nd Monday in October. Mr. Pinckney knew very well that between the 15th September and that period, his letter could not reach this city, in time ſufficient to render any legal authentication of mr Adams's letter practicable and tranſmittable in time. His call upon the people, therefore to guard againſt giving credit to the *authenticity* of the letter, is in our eyes as unworthy an act in mr. Pinckney as the forgery of ſuch a letter could be, becauſe he knew it was authentic; and becauſe, had he any doubt of its authenticity, he would not have waited to "*commence an inveſtigation,*" to this period. and at his preſent diſtance, which he might have done, when he was on the *ſpot where the letter is, and was well acquainted with Mr. Coxe,* to whom it was written.

II. *AS A CENSURE ON Mr. ADAMS.*

While he affects to ſuſpend his opinion on the *genuineneſs* of the letter, and the *miſapprehenſion of perſons;* mr. Thomas Pinckney takes a becoming care to guard his reputation and integrity, and to ſhew by implication that if it was genuine, mr. Adams was guilty of inſincerity and worſe.

He ſays that he *infers* from the charges of Britiſh influence in mr. Adams's letter, being employed to obtain his appointment as Ambaſſador to the Court of Great Britain, that mr Adams could not in ſtrict conſiſtency with his ſentiments therein contained, have appointed gen. Pinckney *twice Ambaſſador to France.*

To the inconſiſtency of mr. Adams in this caſe, every honeſt man will ſubſcribe. If mr. Adams believed what he wrote, gen Pinckney was certainly the laſt man that ought to have been ſent to France. His conduct in France unhappily proved mr. Adams's miſtake in ſending him.

Mr. *Thomas Pinckney* further ſays, that he would "deem it unneceſſary to urge a ſyllable of juſtification for the charges implicated in the production *however* AUTHENTICATED." Here then mr. Pinckney ſtands upon different ground, and the true ground he ought to have ſtood upon. He ſtands upon his reputation as free from foreign contamination, and although mr *Adams* is the author of the implication, he ſtands conſcious that his reputation is ſuperior to the ſuſpicion.

This is a fair expoſition of the two letters, and it is incumbent on the American people, whom theſe important documents may reach, to beſtow on them a ſerious conſideration. For it is evident from both the letters that there is *duplicity* and *cunning*, there is a temper of deceit which renders thoſe who are capable of it, unworthy the confidence of the country.—To place confidence in ſuch men, would be to juſtify any deception which they might practiſe hereafter, if entruſted with power.

In this place, and at this time, it will be proper to ſtate to the public, how the letter of Mr. *Adams* came to the knowledge of the Editor; as it will ſhew the fallacy of M *Thomas Pinckney's* firſt aſſumption that it was *calculated for electioneering purpoſes.*

It is very well known that there could be no deſign to electioneer againſt the *Pinckneys* two years ago. It is nearly eighteen months ſince the proſecution was commenced againſt the Editor, for publiſhing Mr. Adams's letter, which came to the Editor's knowledge this way.

In a converſation with a grandſon of Dr. Franklin now in Virginia, on the corrupt practices of Great Britain, and among other things, ſome attempts of the Britiſh government to *ſuppreſs the publication of Dr. Franklin's life and private papers in England,* he mentioned his having heard that Mr. *Adams* had charged the Britiſh with not only acting corruptly but indirectly upon our government, even under the adminiſtration of General Waſhington.

The editor expreſſed a wiſh that he would make ſuch enquiries as to aſſure himſelf that ſuch a declaration had been [illegible]. He did ſo aſſure himſelf, and the ſentence, *as well as could be recollected* from a curſory knowledge, was immediately publiſhed, and continued to be repeatedly publiſhed in the *Aurora.* The editor was aware and ſatisfied, that the original was in Mr Coxe's hands, and he determined that the people ſhould not be deprived of the knowledge of a truth which it was the duty of Mr ADAMS to have proclaimed to his country publicly and officially. Mr. *Coxe* was alarmed at the publication, and ſtated that there were ſome inaccuracies in the *phraſeology* of the ſentence, the ſenſe was the ſame.

Upon the ſeizure of *Liſton's Letters* upon Sweazy, the Editor ſummed up a variety of facts tending to *one great point* namely, to prove that *Britiſh Influence* had been practiſed in the United States. Theſe points were—

1 *Mr. Adams' Declaration.*
2 *Lord Hawkeſbury's Declaration.*
3 *Liſton's Declaration.*
4 *A Declaration of Lord Clare in the Iriſh Houſe of Lords.*
5 *A Declaration of Mr Pickering.*

This publication appeared in the Aurora of the 24th July, 1799 and upon this publication a proſecution was commenced. The Editor had now an opportunity to bring forth this letter by legal means. Mr. *Coxe* could not deny it, and he was under the neceſſity of ſurrendering that and another document into the hands of the Counſel employed by the Editor. Thus it is that the letter has come to light. How it came to be publiſhed will now be explained. When the federal court at Norriſtown declared the trial, the court contrary to *right and to law,* enjoined the Editor not to publiſh the proceedings the *Judge Peters* expreſſly told the editor if he publiſhed he ſhould be obliged to *take notice of it.* The editor could not but ſmile at the *impropriety* but knowing the ſtrong ground upon which he ſtood ſuffered the matter to go over. The indictments were withdrawn. Copies of them ſhall be publiſhed in the courſe of the next week. The editor is informed that they have been forwarded, *only with the omiſſion of Mr Adams's letter* and Lord *Hawkeſbury's documents.*

To ſatisfy the public that no impoſition was attempted, the editor publiſhed the letter of Mr. Adams; ſuppoſing that the withdrawing of the ſuit was intended to produce the ſuppreſſion of the letter altogether; and to bring the matter to an iſſue, furniſhed the copies to thoſe more immediately concerned.

NEW-YORK, October 4.

LATEST

Foreign News.

From Glaſgow Papers to the 30th Auguſt, received at the Office of the Mercantile Advertiſer, by the brig Brandywine-Miller, in 31 days from Greenock.

LONDON, Auguſt 25.

The French Miniſter Bourgoing ſet out from Hamburgh to Copenhagen on the 17th ib order to be preſent during Lord Whitworth's Negociation.

An article from Copenhagen, dated Auguſt 19, ſays, "Lord Whitworth is arrived from Elſineur. "Before his arrival our government ſent off diſpatches to Peterſburgh by a courier, who proceeded in the greateſt haſte through Sweden, and duplicates of them were alſo ſent off by a ſwift ſailing ſcht.

"Orders were given on the 9th, to get ready for ſea the following ſix ſhips of the line: The Neptune, Waldemar Odin, Dannarſchen, Ethuren, and Louiſa Auguſta."

Count Berndorff, the Daniſh Secretary of State had a long conference with the Britiſh and Ruſſian Charge d'Affairs on the morning of the 9th; and immediately after a report prevailed, that our agent, Mr Murray was about to return to Britain. Certain it is, that an order was iſſued to ſuſpend all intercourſe with Great Britain, and the ſeveral outward bound veſſels were directed to wait farther inſtructions.

The Hamburgh mail which arrived on Saturday brought letters and papers from India which contain the intelligence that a conſpiracy has been diſcovered at Malacca which had for its object the delivery of that ſettlement to the Republicans. The plan had been arranged by the government of Batavia, whence a communication had been for ſome time carried on with the Dutch reſidents at Malacca. Mr Ferrin, formerly firſt in Council, has been ſent to Madras by the Ganjava, as has Mr Ruddy, the Fiſcal, by the Eliza, thoſe perſons appearing to have been principally active in the plot.

We lament to have to ſtate, that the Lord Clive, in her paſſage from Canton, which ſhe left the 5th November, fell in with, and on the 20th December was captured off Cheduba by the Conſtance French privateer, of 26 braſs 12 pounders, and 150 men. The Lord Clive had on board a cargo worth 80,000 dollars.

Cronenburg, the place which Admiral Dickſon is ſuppoſed to attack, is a fortreſs in Denmark in the iſland of Zealand, near Elſineur, which guards the paſſage to the Sound. In this fortreſs is a Royal Palace, in which the late unfortunate Queen Matilda, ſiſter to his Britannic Majeſty, was impriſoned till ſhe was permitted to return to Zell. About half a mile from this is a Garden, called Hamlet's Garden, ſaid by tradition to be the ſpot where the murder of his father was perpetrated. Frederick II King of Denmark, conſtructed Cronenburg in 1577, and fortified it ſtrongly. It is 15 miles from Copenhagen, near the town of Elſineur, and is the beſt defence of the country, whether againſt thoſe who attack it on the ſide of the ocean, or within the Baltic Sea. It is here that the duties of the ſound are levied for the king of Denmark. It has been taken by the Swedes more than once.

The following are ſome farther particulars reſpecting the fire in Radnor Foreſt, extracted from the Salopian Journals:—

SHREWSBURY, Auguſt 20.

A very ſingular occurence has taken place on the mountains ranging along the vale of Llangollen. The furze, heath & fern, at the cloſe of the laſt week, had been burning for more than eight days, and the flames had ſpread themſelves in different directions to an amazing extent. On Thurſday, and Friday, the range of fire on that ſide of the vale adjoining Sir Watkin William Wynne's eſtate at Wynnſtay, was ſuppoſed to extend from 8 to 10 miles, and on the oppoſite ſide about four. In the day time the ſmoke ſeems to aſcend in immenſe volumns to a moſt amazing height, and the whole country is enveloped as with a thick miſt, which totally obſcures every diſtant object. When darkneſs comes on, the ſpectacle exhibited is ſtill more awfully ſublime. To a perſon ſtanding on any general mountains, a circumference of 20 miles appears like an immenſe volcano, vomiting forth the moſt ſcorching flames, which, in their progreſs have unfortunately communicated them ſelves to ſeveral fields of ſtanding corn. There are various conjectures reſpecting the cauſe of this extraordinary event. By ſome, it is ſuppoſed to have or ginated either with lightning or by the intenſe heat of the ſolar rays, concentrated in ſome of the narrow paſſes between the mountains. Others believe it have been occaſioned by ſetting ſome portion of heath and fern on fire for the purpoſe of clearing the ground, or collecting the aſhes. Whatever may have been the primary circumſtance that has lighted up this tremendous fire, the dryneſs of every vegetable production has ſpread it like wild fire in every direction with ſuch rapidity, that many poor ſheep are ſaid to have been caught and periſhed in the flames. A great number of hands have been employed in cutting trenches, to intercept the progreſs of this alarming conflagration, but hitherto without compleat ſucceſs. The air in and round this town has been ſtrongly impregnated with the effluvia of the burning heat, for this week paſt whenever the wind has been in a favorable point for its conveyance. This may appear extraordinary, at the diſtance of fifty miles, but it will not be thought incredible to thoſe who have read the well authenticated accounts publiſhed by ſir William Hamilton and others that the ſcorioe from Mount Etna, have been conveyed an hundred leagues, and the ſmoke of that volcano pervaded the whole atmoſphere as far as the iſlands of the Levant.

Auguſt 27.

Captain Duval, of the navy, arrived yeſterday at the admiralty, with diſpatches from lord Whitworth at Copenhagen. There was a council of his majeſty's miniſters on the occaſion, conſiſting of the duke of Portland, earls Chatham, Spencer, and Liverpool, lord Grenville, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Mr. Dundas. The deliberations laſted from eleven till four in the afternoon. Capt. Duval left town laſt night with the reſult of the council, to admiral Dickſon, to be forwarded to lord Whitworth.

This morning were received Paris papers to the 24th inſt. which were obtained by a Graveſend paſſage veſſel that arrived at Dover on Monday night. A paper of the 23d mentions the intended journey of the king of Pruſſia into Sileſia. On the ſubject of peace we find but one paragraph in the Clef du Cabinet. "It is ſaid (ſays this Journal) that the preliminaries of peace are ſigned; and, among other articles, one is quoted, which ſtates that the belligerent powers ſhall remain maſters in Italy of their mutual conqueſts."

Yeſterday a rumour was very prevalent in the city, of freſh overtures for peace having been made to this country by the Chief Conſul. The funds, which had fallen in the morning, roſe towards the cloſe of the day one per cent. and conſiderable purchaſes were made. We have not learnt that any meſſenger has arrived directly from the Chief Conſul, but ſome advices from France were, we believe, received by government on Sunday, and a flag of truce with diſpatches ſailed from Dover for Calais yeſterday. We underſtand alſo that Government received diſpatches yeſterday from Vienna, dated the 5th inſt. containing the anſwer of the Chief Conſul, to the diſpatches which the Auſtrian government, after the receipt of the determination of the Court of London, tranſmitted to Paris. In this anſwer Buonaparte has expreſſed a willingneſs to treat with Great-Britain and Auſtria jointly.—Upon theſe diſpatches a Cabinet Council was held, and it is probable that a negociation between the three powers may take place immediately.

According to the advices received yeſterday by M. Baillico, the meſſenger, who brought diſpatches from Conſtantinople, as well as Vienna, there is reaſon to believe that general Kleber was murdered, as has been before reported.

An expreſs has been received at the admiralty from Cork, which announces the ſailing of ten men of war, and four armed ſhips, with troops on board, on Friday laſt, to join the reſt of the armament engaged on an expedition, the object of which is ſtill kept a profound ſecret.

By accounts from the Grand Fleet, we find that one of the tranſports ſailing badly, did not arrive off Uſhant till all the others were gone from the fleet—in conſequence of which an order was given for the ſingle tranſport to repair off Belleiſle immediately; from this it is evident, that although that may not be the place of attack, it is moſt certainly the place of rendezvous. The reſult of all the reports is, that Belle-iſle is the object of the expedition.

PARIS, Auguſt 19.

The news from the north of Germany, and the beſt informed Journals in that quarter, ſtate that the Ruſſians are approaching more and more towards the Auſtrian frontiers. The army which is now at Brezeck, and on the banks of the Viſtula, conſiſts of four grand diviſions, each of 20,000 men, of which a third are cavalry. The firſt is commanded by gen Laſey; the ſecond by gen Rebinder; the third by gen. Soltikow, and the fourth by gen Bo ſakoff. Prince Paniration is finally appointed commander in chief of all theſe forces. Beſides this army a ſecond is forming in Lithunia, and on the ſhores of the Baltic. At the ſame time, it is now certain, that the beſt intelligence prevails between the two Imperial courts, and that Ruſſia takes the moſt lively intereſt in the concluſion of the war, and in the future deſtiny of the Empire.—*Journal du Debats of the 29th Thermidor.*

At the opening of the campaign the effective forces of Auſtria amounted to 330,000 men. They are not now 300,000 in ſpite of the recruits they have received. Deſertion is prevalent; more than 15,000 deſerters have gone to Pruſſia to offer their ſervices.

The extraordinary levy of horſes has already produced above 42,000 though 40,000 was the number originally propoſed.

The Senate of Hamburgh has implored the mediation of the king of Pruſſia on the ſubject of the arreſt of the authors of the Cenſor, as they did in the caſe of Napper Tandy.—The king anſwered, that the point did not concern the armed neutrality, and he would not interfere.

General Berthier left Paris for Madrid this morning. His miſſion is ſaid to be of great importance to both countries.

The greateſt activity is employed in demoliſhing the caſtle of Milan, and the fortifications of Turin, Ceva, Coni and Tortona.

It is ſaid that the blockade of Genoa will be raiſed for the benefit of commerce.

Auguſt 21.

Though there is no rumor unfavorable to peace circulated in this city, yet the Tiers Conſulide fell yeſterday with a remarkable deſenſion. We are not ſufficiently acquainted with the myſteries of the ſtock-jobbers to account for this fall. It is probably owing only to this, that ſome financiers having fixed in their own head the day on which a peace was to be ſigned, and having made their bargains in conſequence, the neceſſity of fulfilling their engagements made them fall out, and in this way reduced the funds, by making the number of ſellers greater than that of the buyers.

Citizen Duroc arrived yeſterday at half paſt five o'clock from Vienna. Not finding Buonaparte at the Conſular Palace, he inſtantly changed horſes and carriage, and ſet off for Malmaiſon. Nothing is known of the ſucceſs of his miſſion, but his courier being interrogated by ſome curious perſons, replied as he went along, "*Good news! Good news!*"

Citizen Duroc, chief of brigade aid-de-camp to the firſt conſul, returned to Paris yeſterday morning.

(Journal Du Defenſeurs de la Patrie.)

Citizen Duroc, aid-de-camp to the firſt conſul, charged ſome time ſince, with a miſſion to the court of Vienna, arrived yeſterday morning at ſix o'clock. He could not paſs the head-quarters of gen. Kray, where he was obliged to wait the anſwer of the court of Berlin, which did not arrive till the end of ten days. Nothing yet tranſpires concerning the reſult of this miſſion.

(Journal du Debates.)

It was yeſterday expected that the funds would experience ſome depreſſion, becauſe it was the day of tranſfer for the ſhares ſold at the exchequer on the 29th; but the fall of theſe funds was conſiderable, and every one was eager to enquire into the cauſe of it. A variety of rumours were ſet afloat, which all appeared to be without foundation. Such as the arrival of Duroc, who brought an account of the rupture of the negociation, the departure of the Pruſſian miniſters, &c. &c. The only probable cauſe, however, of this powerful re action is the indiſcretion of thoſe who buy up the funds, without having the means of making good their payments, and are therefore obliged to ſell out at any rate they can get; while others multiply their offers to buy at the moment of the fall, to which they themſelves contrive to give occaſion. The whole is only a ſtockjobbing trick.

MARSEILLES, Auguſt 4.

The Britiſh blockade our port more cloſely than ever; they lately ſeized 16 veſſels returning from Beaucaire. Upwards of 150 Genoeſe and other veſſels are detained at Cirotat and Caſſis, becauſe they dare not double the Cape of Dumaire, behind which the enemy's ſhips are conſtantly concealed. A Spaniſh veſſel in attempting to paſs, fell into their hands.

A cartel lately entered this port, having the priſoners on board that belonged to the Guillaume Tell.

STRASBURG, Auguſt 13.

The fire which is now raging in the vaſt forſts near Frendenſtadt and Kniebis, has laſted for 10 days. The ſmoke was ſtill ſeen from this place yeſterday. All the inhabitants of the adjacent diſtricts are employed in digging trenches to prevent its progreſs. The flames have already extended over a ſpace of between eight and ten leagues. The right bank of the Rhine has not been exempt from this misfortune, and the ſuperb foreſt of Haguenau has been three times ravaged by the fire. In the departement of the Upper Rhine ſixty acres of wood have been conſumed. Another violent fire has taken place at Kayſerſberg and Worth, about two leagues from this place.

BERLIN, Auguſt 7.

The report for ſome time paſt in circulation, that Ruſſia and Pruſſia would have recourſe to an armed mediation, for the purpoſe of re-eſtabliſhing tranquility, is deſtitute of foundation. Exertions are certainly made by our Court in conjunction with that of Peterſburg, to induce the beligerent powers to conclude a peace that will reſtore, as far as poſſible, the balance of Europe; but thoſe exertions do not exceed the medium of negociation.

VIENNA, Auguſt 6.

The Count de Kolchubey ſet out from Peterſburg on the 26th of laſt month for this capital, entruſted, as it is ſaid, with an important miſſion relative to the march of a Ruſſian army towards the frontiers of the two Galicias.

FRANKFORT, Auguſt 13.

All the French that were here both infantry and cavalry, marched out yeſterday and proceeded to the upper Mein. They were immediately replaced by the troops from Holland. They are well equipped and in the beſt poſſible condition. The commander in chief, Augereau, is expected this day and there is every appearance that he will fix his head quarters at Frankfort.

There is little room to hope that we ſhall be freed from the French ſoldiery during the war. They are moſt probably to remain till a pacification is concluded; but when that is to happen cannot eaſily be conjectured. It is even preſumed, and not without grounds, that though the preliminaries ſhould immediately be ſigned between France and Auſtria, the French would not abandon the line which they now occupy, and that the general retrogade movement will only take place at the concluſion of a definitive peace with the Emperor and Empire.

BERNE, Auguſt 10.

The new Government has been inſtalled, and has publiſhed a proclamation to the people.—Nevertheleſs, the members of the Senate, who refuſed to agree to the new meaſures, and were prevented from aſſembling in the ordinary place of their ſittings, ſhut by order of government, have aſſembled at an Inn, held their ſittings, *voted* aſide the Government, and had almoſt declared the members of it outlaws. If we are to credit certain whiſpers from this ſanctuary of the laws, in ſpite of the profound myſtery in which they wrap themſelves, they are propoſing to fix their place of meeting in ſome other town, and take every meaſure to overthrow the uſurping government. They are endeavoring, it is ſaid, to bring over ſome members of the Grand Council to their ſide, to aid the execution of this fine project.

EDINBURGH, Auguſt 20.

On Tueſday laſt arrived in Leith Roads, the Lark, armed lugger from the ſound. The merchants ſhips that have arrived, and which ſailed under convoy of the Lark and Martin ſloop, left Elſineur ſo late as Thurſday laſt, at which time Adm. Dickſon, with the ſhips of war under his command, were at anchor near the Caſtle. They had been for ſome days in the offing, and had ſent up a ſhip to learn the ſtate of things; when the ſhips of war were inſtantly up, and orders given for their being ſupplied with proviſions and water. A paſſenger who came by one of the merchant ſhips reports, that the opinion before he left Elſineur was that matters would be amicably ſettled, Adm. Dickſon and ſeveral of his officers having been invited on ſhore to dine on the day the fleet departed.

A gentleman is arrived at Edinburgh, who left Copenhagen yeſterday ſe'nnight. He brings intelligence that Admiral Dickſon's fleet had arrived at Elſineur, near which a Daniſh fleet, conſiſting of ſhips of war, was lying.—The Britiſh and Daniſh fleets ſaluted each other with great politeneſs. Admiral Dickſon's fleet, by order of Lord Whitworth, had paſſed up above the Caſtle, and was lying on the inſide of the Daniſh fleet.

ARMY ON BATAVIA.

Head quarters at Hochſt, Auguſt 11.

The Gen in Chief, Augereau, having conſidered the repreſentation of the Senate of the city of Frankfort, in which it ſtates to him the great inconveniences which will reſult to the inhabitants from the orders given to the guards placed at the gates of the city, and from the preventing of the free paſſage of carriages laden with merchandize; and conſidering farther, that ſuch an arrangement, by reſtraining the commercial connections between France and Germany, is prejudicial to the well underſtood intereſts of the Republic, decrees,

Art. I. The Military Poſts of the French Army are forbidden to oppoſe, in any manner the free paſſage of proviſions or merchandize of whatever kind entering in or coming out of the city of Frankfort, either in carriages or veſſels.

Art. II. Whatever may be done contrary to the preceding article ſhall be regarded null and void.

(Signed) AUGEREAU.

ARMY OF RESERVE.

Summary of a letter from the Adjutant-General, Dauvergne, ſecond in command of Staff.

Head-quarters, Conternon, Aug. 19.

The Counſellor of State, Brune, commander in chief of the army of reſerve, received on the 15th inſtant, orders to ſet out immediately to take the command of the brave army of Italy. This General, before his departure, gave up the command of the army of reſerve to gen. Caulaux, inſpector general of cavalry; an officer in every reſpect worthy of eſteem, and who has given, upon every occaſion, unequivocal proofs of his devotion to the public good.

The general in chief, Brune, before he left the army of Reſerve gave orders to the 4th proviſional demi-brigade of the Eaſt and to the firſt battalion of the volunteers of Reſerve to ſet out for the army of Italy. Theſe corps will be replaced by an equal number of troops from the army of Italy, who require to recruit themſelves in France.

This ſmall column is marching in the direction of Milan under the command of general Clement, and adjutant general Dauvergne.

The ſignal ſervices which general Brune has rendered in the different armies, and particularly that of Italy, are certain pledges of the new triumphs which he is preparing for his country.

(Signed) DAUVERGNE.

VIENNA, Auguſt 9.

Count St. Julien, the very next day after his arrival, had a long conference with Baron Thugut, who went afterwards to the Emperor at Holzendorff, of whom the Count likewiſe had a long audience on the 7th inſtant. The general report was, that the baſis of the preliminaries between France and Auſtria, planned at Paris, would be accepted, with ſome modifications: The Emperor is ſaid to have held a great Council of State, in which he accepted theſe preliminaries, and declined the ſubſidiary aid offered by Britain, in conſequence of the great alteration in his affairs ſince the 20th of June, when the treaty with Great Britain was concluded.

With Count St. Julien, alſo arrived general Zach, who was a priſoner of war at Paris: he has leave of abſence for ſix weeks, within which time he will be exchanged. It was at firſt ſaid that citizen Duroc had arrived, but he has not yet reached Vienna. General Zach was miſtaken for him on their firſt arrival.

Intelligence has been received that the Queen of Naples, with her children, had arrived at Trieſte, accompanied by admiral Nelſon and lady Hamilton. After reſting a few days, ſhe was to continue her journey to Vienna.

The Porte has refuſed to grant paſſports to the chevalier Corral, the new intended Spaniſh miniſter to that court, declaring that no Ambaſſador from that Court would be received until a general peace ſhould take place. The interference of the Pruſſian miniſters, both at Vienna and Conſtantinople, was quite ineffectual.

BREMEN, Auguſt 10.

The Juno, Paul Vaskeel Vetcher, maſter, bound for Hamburg, from Baltimore, has arrived in the Elbe, with a Britiſh prize maſter on board. We have not been able to learn of what country this veſſel is.

WILMINGTON, October 7.

Blessings of a Navy!

Borough of Wilmington ss.

Before me James Brobson, one of the Burgesses of said Borough, came and personally appeared Samuel Owens, master of the sloop Comegrate of Wilmington, and being duly sworn on the Holy Evangelist of Almighty God, doth say.

That on Tuesday the 30th ult. he sailed from Philadelphia, wind being westwardly—that at or about the lower end of the rope walks, he came up with the launch or long-boat belonging to the frigate United States being in her wake or rather to windward of her—that the officer in said boat hail'd him, & bid him for a damn'd rascal to drop his peak and go to leeward of them, which this deponent considering unnecessary, hauled his wind and passed more than a cables length to windward of them, for which the officer bestowed on him much illiberal abuse, threatening to make this deponent "sweat for it"—that he continued down the river a head of said boat till they got near fort Mifflin, when the wind being a head the said boat came up with him in his wake, both having their larboard tacks on board—that the said boat kept away under his lee, when the officer ordered him for a damn'd rascal to go about, to which neither this deponent nor any of his hands made reply, but kept on his stretch, when the officer ordered the boat to be laid along side of the sloop, which the cockswain appeared unwilling to do, and rather kept the boat away—that the officer (he believes) took the helm and laid the boat along side, giving orders to the people to stand by and jump on board, which they did to the number of twelve or fourteen, and without the least provocation began beating this deponant and his hands, in a barbarous and inhuman manner, while some of them threw the anchor overboard, and others let go the halyards, and cut the boats moorings and sent her adrift. Thus abused and thus situated, they left this deponent and one of his hands bleeding on deck—that Capt. Anderson of the brig Hope of Philadelphia, who was witness to this scene of brutality, sent his boat and took up this deponents boat and brought her on board the said sloop to this deponent.

SAMUEL OWENS.

Sworn and subscribed before me, Oct. 4, 1800. } JAMES BROBSON.

Borough of Wilmington, ss.

Before me James Brobson, one of the Burgesses of said Borough, came and personally appeared Johnson Owens, one of the hands belonging to the said sloop Comegrate, who being duly sworn according to law; saith that he was on board the said sloop at the time, and a witness to the verity of the facts stated in the foregoing declaration.

JOHNSON OWENS.

Sworn and subscribed before me, Oct. 4, 1800. } *James Brobson.*

WASHINGTON, (CITY) October 9.

From the Washington Federalist.

State of the poll in the five districts of Montgomery county:

	Montgomery	Thomas's	Geo. Town	Molly C. H.	G. S.	TOTAL
FEDERAL.						
Veatch	203	152	179	304	317	1155
Beall	212	152	176	287	310	1139
Davis	207	159	178	298	321	1163
Magruder	222	154	182	296	317	1171
ANTI-FEDER'L						
Mason	182	38	158	83	99	560
Riley	194	41	160	73	106	534
Reintzel	195	43	164	68	95	565
Burgess	178	37	158	42	163	518

Prince George's County.

Democratic Majorities.		*Federal Republican Majorities*	
Upper Marlbro,	27	Piscataway,	466
Nottingham,	117	Bladensburg,	54
Van Ville,	147		
	291		520
			291
			229

Federal characters have likewise been elected for the counties of Charles and St Mary's

State of the Poll for the City of Annapolis: Quynn, 184; Johnson, 133; Key, 119.

NORFOLK, October 7.

Messrs. Willet and O'Connor,

The malignancy of the late fever having subsided so far as to render the publication of the deaths unnecessary, they will in future be discontinued.

WILLIAM SHARP, Register.

PETERSBURG, October 7.

The collection of the direct Tax in the state of North-Carolina, has been delayed until after the election of Electors of President and Vice President. This information we had from a gentleman of great respectability, a resident of that state, & whose veracity cannot be doubted. The same gentleman also states that John Steele, comptroller of the treasury of the U. States, has been several months in that state electioneering, and has, no doubt, given the orders to the collectors to postpone the collecting of the Tax. These are means made use of by the federalists to accomplish their wicked designs. But the progress of Republicanism is rapidly spreading in North Carolina, and Mr. Jefferson is almost certain of getting all the votes for President in that state.

THE VIRGINIA ARGUS.

RICHMOND:

Tuesday, October 14, 1800.

To the Printer of the VIRGINIA ARGUS.

SIR,

HAVING seen an extract from your paper in the Petersburg Intelligencer, entitled, "Negro Stealing," in which I find myself enrolled; and deeming the purchase of Black People, where a man comes fairly and legally by them, as sufficiently derogatory, without the annexed infamy of stealing them. I beg leave to state a few facts in reply to your publication.—You mention that "when Mr. Drew brings home a human cargo, he does not expose the people near a town: He pushes his boat or sloop into a creek that runs from his corn plantation to James River. There his customers from North Carolina resort, and bargain with him in privacy and security" Strange assertions! wonderful lies! In lieu of my running my people up a creek, to avoid landing them near a town, I do pointedly assert that I never landed a negro at any other place in the whole course of my speculation, except in a town, and that in the most public manner. And for an impartial truth on this subject, I appeal to the citizens of Smithfield. And I hereby offer a reward of Five Hundred Dollars, to any person who can prove that I ever landed a single negro brought from the northward, except in a town, and that in a public manner. And as to my boat running up a creek leading to my plantation, &c. this also a most palpable falsity—for the nighest navigation to my plantation is that at Smithfield, which is six and twenty miles. But the most important accusation against me is that of my own confession to my acquaintance. "That all the slaves I bring here are free—so you must have none of them." Strange hypothesis, that the same negroes should be all slaves and all free. But the meaning of the publication I suppose, was that all the negroes brought by me from the northward, were free; and that I had in an inhuman, underhanded manner, stolen them. That such was the meaning of the piece, or the idea it intended to convey, I have no doubt, from the title of the address, "Negro Stealing." Now I appeal in the first instance to an impartial public, if it be possible that such a declaration could have been made by me. And I must moreover, call on the candor of a disinterested public to decide, if it be possible for any individual to go to the northward, (for instance, to the town of Baltimore) there steal a cargo of free people, bring them to this state, publicly land, and publicly sell them, then return to the same place, pursue the same conduct for two or three years, and no stir be made? Such then is the improbability of this accusation against me; because the publication states that I have frequently brought large cargoes from the northward, and by my own confession they are all free.—But the fact is, the informer of this anecdote (if any) is an infamous liar, and designing scoundrel. And I call upon the magistrate for the name of his informant, to enable me the more fully to expose calumny and falsehood. For I declare to the world I have never borrowed such a sum as 500 dollars of any person, who even mentioned negroes, much less was I solicited to furnish negroes in payment. I recollect on a certain occasion to have been favored by an acquaintance with 1000 dollars, and that at the time of my receiving this money, the lender mentioned he should be glad to get a lad or two My reply was, that it would be out of my power to supply him, because the slaves which I brought from the northward, if sold to remain in this state, were, by an act of our assembly, entitled to their freedom after twelve months residence. Thus, I trust it appears I acted with propriety as to my acquaintance, who might have been ignorant as to the act of assembly, and with prudence in avoiding a violation of our act of assembly, which was intended to prevent an increase of negroes in this commonwealth.

B. DREW.

Southampton, Oct. 6, 1800.

Ten of the Slaves concerned in the late insurrection, were executed on Friday last. GABRIEL and two of his accomplices, in this city; two near Four-mile creek; and five others near the Brook. Among the latter were Smith's *GEORGE* and Young's *GILBERT*.

JACK BOWLER, alias JACK DITCHER, for whom a reward of three hundred dollars was offered by the Governor, is now confined in the Penitentiary. He surrendered himself to Gervas Storrs, Esq one of the magistrates of Henrico county.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in this city to his friend in New-York, dated September 20th, 1800.

"Having regularly attended the court which is now setting here for the trial of the negroes concerned in the late alarming insurrection, I am enabled to give you the outlines of the principal facts that have been given in evidence.

"On Saturday morning the 30th ult. a negro man a few miles from Richmond, terrified with the thought of the danger to which he was about to expose himself, informed his master that a considerable body of slaves would set off on that evening from the Brook, six miles distant, for the purpose of massacreing all the whites of Richmond, and to cause a general insurrection through out the state. The master lost no time in communicating this important project to the executive, who immediately took the necessary measures for defeating it. A corps of cavalry was dispatched to the Brook. The night was rendered still more memorable by a tremendous thunder storm which took place about the time when the negroes assembled, and terror spread itself among them. They regarded it as a judgment from Heaven.

"The swelling of the waters prevented their meeting in a body, and it was a work of no difficulty to seize the suspected and convey them to Richmond. The number thus arrested amounted to 31. A court of enquiry composed of two magistrates, and a criminal tribunal of five, were instituted without delay: at the same time suitable counsel were assigned to the state and to the prisoners.

"One of the conspirators, a young negro of 18, named Ben, who had assisted in making cutlasses (of which a great number have been found) fearful of the consequences of being impeached by his comrades, determined to save his life by turning traitor himself. He surrendered to the court of enquiry, and made a discovery of all he knew. It will be necessary to observe to you by the way, that the chiefs had established what they called a *free-masonry*; and the members were made acquainted with the plot, wholly or in part, according to their rank. The deposition of Ben led to a discovery of some of the chiefs whom he had seen at the shop; but, being only in his noviciate, he knew very little of the extent of the conspiracy. A negro named Gabriel, to whom they had given the appellation of General, kept concealed, and has not yet been apprehended, notwithstanding great exertions are used for that purpose and a considerable reward is offered as an inducement. Solomon, a mulatto, who was to have been appointed Treasurer, and Martin, a preacher, brother to Gabriel, have been tried and executed. In short Ben's evidence, with that of others who have since surrendered themselves, has cost the lives of 15 of these unhappy people, who have all been hanged. Three will be executed on Monday; and a Colonel George, alias Smith, is ordered for execution on the 3d of next month, at the place where the plot was formed. Twelve or fifteen have been acquitted for want of sufficient evidence; about 30 are yet in confinement, and it is at present impossible to foresee when this dreadful tragedy will terminate.

"The judges conduct themselves with a degree of humanity highly honorable. The least doubt, the smallest suspicion, or contradiction on the part of the witnesses (who are kept in separate apartments) will often acquit Negroes who are really criminal.

"Until yesterday morning no suspicion was entertained of the negroes in town having any share in the insurrection plot: but last night a number of them were surprized and taken into custody. The threads of this combination begin to unravel; and the evil, we hope, is cut up by the roots.

"Of those who have been executed, no one has betrayed his cause. They have uniformly met death with fortitude.

"A mulatto named Ben Woolfolk, after receiving sentence of condemnation on Monday, declared to the court, that, though he deserved to die as much as any of those who had preceded him, yet he would make some important discoveries on conditions of having mercy extended to him. His deposition was privately taken by the court of examiners, and he developed facts of so much consequence that the court petitioned the governor for his pardon, which was acceded to.

"On the trial of Colonel George, Ben Woolfolk (who had previously received his pardon) answered to the interrogations of the attorney for the state, That about the first of July George came to him, and asked him if he would be made a freemason? To which he answered No. That, notwithstanding his denial, George took him to the house of Gabriel, where he found a number of persons whom he named: That an oath was administered to him, by which he was bound not to discover the secret to man, woman, or child, nor to any person whomsoever that he suspected had not genius or strength enough to support the plan. That they then informed him they were assembled to obtain their liberty, and to render themselves masters of the country, by murdering all the whites, except white women. That Gabriel ordered all present to sit down, and his brother Martin who was acquainted with the Holy Scriptures, would speak to the company in his name. Being all seated, Martin explained, that their cause was similar to that of the Israelites who had escaped from the Egyptians; and that if their cause was good, God would help them, and give strength to one hundred of them to destroy a thousand of their enemies, &c. That at the last assembly, which took place a fortnight before the thunder-storm; it was debated, Whether the execution of the conspiracy should be on Saturday the 30th August, or on the Sunday following. Gabriel wished it might be on Saturday, because all the negroes were noticed for that day: but George preferred Sunday, as being more convenient for the people of Caroline county, who could not join the party without trouble on Saturday after quitting work, and because they might travel on Sunday without suspicion. Gabriel overruled this by stating they had hands enough to execute the project without them: and that after having killed the whites in Richmond, and having fortified themselves there, their brothers from other counties would come and join them. Saturday was therefore agreed upon.

"The night on which the thunder storm discovered the plot by dispersing the conspirators, 1000 men were to depart from the Brook (the place of rendezvous, six miles from Richmond) in 3 columns. They would have set off at midnight: the right wing directing its march for the penitentiary house, where all the arms of the state were deposited, without any other guard but the keepers: and the left wing for the powder-house. These two columns were not armed. The centre, well provided with cutlasses, knives pikes and muskets would have entered the town at both ends, and would have begun the carnage. Being joined by the other two columns with the arms and powder, they would have fortified themselves, and waited for reinforcements, which would have come in from every quarter. The negroes of the town being in the plot, would have aided them mightily by murdering their masters.

"The cutlasses are made of scythes cut in two and fixed in well turned handles. I have never seen arms so murderous. Those who still doubt of the importance of the conspiracy which has been so fortunately frustrated, would shudder with horror at the sight of these instruments of death.

"Military service is performed night and day Richmond resembles a town besieged: but I think the danger is over. All confidence among the negroes is destroyed, they will not venture to communicate one with another for fear of impeachment."

For the Virginia Argus.

No. II.

To prepare the public mind for the events which are yet in the womb of futurity, the author of these strictures most pressingly recommends to the American World the reading and thorough digesting of "*The Memoirs of the Duke of Sully*"—and as pointedly recommends to the circulating librarians throughout the Union, the procurement of a number of copies, and to afford them to the friends of literature at an easy acquirement; resting in full confidence, that when once they may have obtained a currency, his or their coffers will be replenished, in proportion as the public mind is enriched by the perusal of that work, so admirably adapted to the exigencies of the present convulsed state of the Nations of the Old and of the New World.

Glorious anticipation! when the Republic of the European Consulate—the Presidential Chair of the United States, and the Thrones of the European Kingdoms and Empires shall be filled with men of elevated distinction, of enlarged souls, and celestial philanthropy—whose genius shall "bound from earth, and reach to Heaven"—who holding in scorn selfish or national aggrandizement, shall shed the rays of Universal peace, through this convulsed and mangled world, and establish it on the firm pillars of Henry the 4th of France, suggested by his immortal and enobled prime minister, the great Duke of Sully——Then shall the Nero's and Heliogabulis's of ancient Rome; the Despots and Monarchs of modern Europe; the Hamilton's and ——s of new born America, hide their heads, and yield the palm to the Washington's and Jefferson's of this new world; the Henry's and Buonaparte's of France; the Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden; the Czar Peter of Russia—and all those exalted worthies of antiquity and modern times, who are embalmed in the hearts of their respective nations and the philosophic world of mankind, for enriching their own fame, by enlarging, extending, and universally diffusing the happiness of these respective nations,—and assimilating them to the beatific glories of the celestial world, where peace, harmony and triumphant concord, reign supreme, and constitute the glories of the Heaven of Heavens.

Anticipate, my beloved countrymen, the issue of such a glorious institution to the United States—View them concentrated in opinions, and assimilated to the constitution; expanding and extending her commerce to the most distant nations on this terrestrial ball, secured in her rights by the combination of the whole, and yielding her proportion to the general defence.

How long, O Lord, how long should thy people mourn under the rigorous display of British insolence, and influence, and the barbarous intrusion of the Moors or Algerines——We should be most gloriously emancipated from British thralldom, in voluntarily purchasing her gewgaws and fancy goods, (or rather evils)—following her fashions, aping her foibles, and subjecting our intrinsic riches to her rapacious controul—and at the same stroke unshackle ourselves from tributary subjection to her national cats paw, the pirates and plunderers of the Mediterranean—and then, and not 'till then, be really a free and independent nation, or happy republic.

Let us humbly adore that Divine Wisdom, which has formed the plan, and yield our every effort for its furtherance, in obedience to the call of Heaven.

The accounts from Philadelphia, published in one of our late papers stating that an insurrection had taken place in South-Carolina, that the number of insurgents amounted to 4 or 5,000, that a number of whites had been massacreed &c. &c. appear to be unfounded We have received the Charleston papers regularly up to the 1st instant, and they are totally silent on the subject.

As the season for putting up apples for winter's use, is approaching, we take the liberty of recommending a mode of preserving them which has been found by experiment to be far better than any yet known. This is, put them in casks or bins, so layered, well covered with dry sand; each layer being covered. This preserves them from air, from moisture and from frost; it prevents their own perspiration, the moisture being absorbed by the sand—at the same time, it preserves the flavor of the apples, and prevents their shrinking. Pippins have been kept in this manner long and well, till near mid summer, and how much longer they might have been kept, is not known. Any kind of sand will answer, but it must be perfectly dry.

☞ *ANONYMOUS communications of MARRIAGES and DEATHS, will not in future be attended to by the printers. A disgraceful imposition of this kind has lately been practised on him.*

NOTICE.

MR. GEORGE GILMORE of Cartersville, is requested to call at the store adjoining this Office for 4 barrels Plaister Paris, shipped by H. L. Twist, on board the Schooner Industry, Sylvanus Snow, Master, to the care of Mr. William Garrett, of Richmond.

October 13 1800. (3t)

THE subscriber wishes to sell his SEAT in Chesterfield county, near Goode's Bridge, containing fifteen acres—there is on it a convenient Dwelling House, Store House, Dairy and Kitchen; about three hundred Peach and one hundred Apple Trees, with many other kinds of young fruit trees; the peach trees began to bear last spring, and the situation is so high that there is but little doubt, but what they will bear every year. It is a good stand for a merchant or grocer, and an excellent one for a publican, there being no public house for many miles above, nor on the road to Manchester below—It would also be a beautiful and healthy retreat for any person who wished to leave town during the sickly season.——Provided payments are made to suit, I will take a very reduced price for it, and give possession of the store house immediately, and of the dwelling house in from forty five to sixty days after it is sold.

Jared M'Connico, Jr.

Grove, Chesterfield county, October 5th, 1800. } w3t p6

TAKEN up by the subscriber living about four miles from Manchester, three stray Hogs, two cows and a Barrow—the cows are red spotted with black, and the barrow white, supposed to be eighteen months old, marked with a half crop in the right ear, and a hole in the left—appraised to four pounds five shillings.

Robert M'Syre.

☞ *I OFFER FOR SALE,*

MY PROPERTY,

In this city, (as desirable as any therein) situated on the brow of the Hill, between the Governor's and Col. Mayo's.

James Strange.

Richmond, October 6, 1800.

TAVERN.

TO be leased for one or more years, New Market Tavern, in Charlotte county, within five miles of Bibb's Ferry, on Stanton; a most excellent stand, and worthy the attention of any person who wishes to follow that business. Possession will be given the first of December next. For terms apply to

Hugh Wyllie.

Charlotte county, Oct. 6, 1800.

WANTED to exchange a handsome COACHEE for a DOUBLE CHAIR—Enquire at the office of the Virginia Argus.

Richmond, 8th October, 1800 (3w)

Henry Hovey,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has removed his store to the corner house, lately occupied by William Cook, Jun. man, opposite James Trenian's Druggist store, where he has opened

A fresh assortment of SHOES.

Of all sorts, which he will sell on very low terms for Cash.

3t *Richmond, 29th Sept 1800.*

Form of the Republican Ticket.

The following persons are selected by the Voter, whose name is written on the back of this Ticket for Electors of President and Vice President.

George Wythe, of the City of Richmond.
William Newsum, of Princess Anne.
Edmund Pendleton, sen. of Caroline.
William H. Cabell of Amherst.
James Madison, jun. of Orange.
John Page, of Gloucester.
Tho's Newton, jun. of Norfolk Borough.
Carter B. Harrison, of Prince George.
General Joseph Jones, of Dinwiddie.
William B. Giles, of Amelia.
Creed Taylor, of Cumberland.
Thomas Read, sen. of Charlotte.
George Penn, of Patrick.
Walter Jones, of Northumberland.
Richard Brent, of Prince William.
William Elzey, of Loudoun.
Andrew Moore, of Rockbridge.
Gen. John Brown, of Hardy.
Gen. John Preston, of Montgomery.
Hugh Holmes, of Frederick
Archibald Stuart, of Augusta.

To the Citizens of Virginia.

WE had presented to you, for your consideration, at the next choice of electors, a Ticket, which we thought uncensurable;—founded on a law, which we believed to be constitutional and wise. But the committee, intrusted with the ticket prepared by the minority of the late assembly, have not hesitated to impeach the one, as being an invasion of ancient usages and established rights; and the other, as an attempt to influence your votes by great and imposing names.

It is not for us to detail the reasons, which produced the law. These, we presume, have been already explained by its makers, who are now daily with you; whose conduct has been recently submitted to your approbation or displeasure; and most, if not all of them, so far as their inclination led them to a re-election, have again received the suffrages of their county or district; or are succeeded by patriots, not less distinguished by their attachment to that law. The free and unbiassed sense of the *people* confers the highest sanction on the acts of their servants.

But we discern not, what ancient usage has been violated; what established right overthrown. By the federal constitution it is consigned to the discretion of each state to prescribe the mode of choosing electors, and thrice Virginia has preferred elections by districts, while several other states have either adopted a general ticket, or through their legislatures have appointed electors. The unanimity known to exist in favor of him, who filled the executive chair, for the first eight years, created an indifference to the mode. The third and last election discovered that Virginia, whose weight on such an occasion, ought to be proportioned to her population, might, against the will of a majority of her citizens, be reduced, through the means of district elections to that of states greatly inferior on the scale of representation, but more judicious in the concentration of their power. Where then is the ancient usage which thwarts this arrangement? What established right is impaired, when a constitutional discretion is exercised by following "the example" (which is avowed by the committee to be a just motive) of those who seek an advantage over Virginia? Is not the objection to this law of national self-defence, although unintentionally indeed, yet directly a branch of that system, which would prostrate Virginia at the feet of any combination of the other states, if a combination can be conceived? Upon this head she has candidly and amply unfolded her views in the subjoined preamble: "Whereas until some uniform mode for choosing a President and Vice-President of the United States, shall be prescribed by an amendment to the constitution, it may happen under the law of this commonwealth for appointing electors for that purpose that a choice may take place contrary to the will of a majority of the United States, and if contrary to the will of a majority of the people of this state, which would be inconsistent with the true intent and meaning of the constitution of the United States; and although this commonwealth is willing to accede to any reasonable and proper amendment of the said constitution to remedy the said evil, yet forasmuch as it ought in the mean time to be counteracted by every constitutional regulation within the power of the legislature until it shall be so removed."*

The mere act of recommending electors is so obviously the right of every citizen, and a recommendation from those, to whom the people have confided their interests and are best acquainted with the candidates is so plainly fit in itself that the imputation of an attempt to influence must exist if any where, in the names which our ticket exhibits. There is indeed an influence in their names: an influence which we dare to avow: an influence, in which we glory. It is derived from that republican zeal, which delights to honor those who deserve well of their country. If among them be men, who have been foremost in the political career; they have struggled to keep alive the flame of republicanism; if their objects have been "vast," it is because they have embraced the rights of the people; not the arrogant pretensions or usurpations of individuals; if their passions have been roused, their enthusiasm was dignified by the course, which it pursued; but it never was degraded by any irritation unbecoming free and submissive citizens. We thank Heaven that the "highest state employments" have now for the first time only been converted into topics of reproach; but if it were true, that they generate jealousy and hatred to the *rival* authorities (as they are called) of the union, the danger of those rival authorities, hating the *states*, is much nearer at hand; and it is the more incumbent upon the people of the states, to provide by the exercise of powers, referred to them by the constitution, for the support of the rights of the states. But who are the few, (for they are but few) thus alluded to? Men, tried and approved for half a century in public service; unsurpassed in talent, and in knowledge; unquestioned and unquestionable in virtue; independent in fortune and place; too happy to profit from confusion, and unambitious, except to retain the favor of their fellow-citizens which has followed them through a long life. Can *their* voices be gained but by evidences of genuine excellence? Can they have an interest distinct from that of the people?

We insinuate nothing against the opposite ticket. Let the contest be considered as it really is, between Thomas Jefferson and John Adams. The former you know to be a sincere and enlightened republican; whose greatness has been promulgated through the unavailing calumnies of his enemies, though he stands unshielded by a sedition law. Strenuous then ought to be your solicitude at the approaching election of a chief magistrate. Unbounded ought it to be, if fleets, armies, taxes, and the destinies of the federal government depend so much upon him, as the committee are pleased to intimate. Under these impressions, ask yourselves, for whom you ought to vote? Consummate your reverence for the memory of Washington, not by employing it as an engine of election, but by declaring, that even his name shall not prevent the free use of your own understandings. As a friend to liberty, we believe Jefferson second to no man, and the experience of no man has afforded better lessons for its preservation. If the sense of Virginia be with him, the mode which shall draw it forth deserves praise, and the meaning of language must be perverted if the will of the majority constitutionally expressed, upon a subject of expediency, and tending to give Virginia her constitutional weight by means formerly and at this moment practised by other states, shall be deemed persecution. The committee complain not that the privilege of voting has been wrested from them; but that they are deprived of an opportunity of wielding it in such a manner, as to destroy the effect of the like privilege in the majority.

* *See Preamble to General Taxes Law, passed 6th of January, 1800.*

Dreading nothing from truth, the friends to the Republican Ticket defy the hostility, displayed against the character, which they defend; and offer him to your affections, as the ablest guardian of your peace, freedom, and constitution.

Philip Norborne Nicholas, Chairman.

Meriwether Jones,
Samuel Pleasants, Jun.
Joseph Selden,
Gervas Storrs,
} Committee.

John H. Fousbee, Secretary.

Richmond, July 7th, 1800.

Republican Ticket.

DISTRICTS.	*ELECTORS.*
New-Kent, Henrico, Charles City, James City, York, Warwick, and Elizabeth City,	*George Wythe.*
Accomack, Northampton, and Princess-Anne,	*William Newsum.*
Hanover, Caroline, and Louisa,	*Edmund Pendleton.*
Fluvanna, Albemarle, Amherst, and Goochland,	*William H. Cabell.*
Madison, Orange, Culpeper, and Spottsylvania,	*James Madison, Jr.*
King & Queen, King William, Essex, Middlesex, Gloucester, and Mathews,	*John Page.*
Norfolk, Nansemond, and Isle of Wight,	*Thomas Newton, Jr.*
Sussex, Southampton, Surry, Prince-George, and Greensville,	*Carter B. Harrison.*
Brunswick, Dinwiddie, and Mecklenburg,	*Gen. Joseph Jones.*
Amelia, Nottoway, Chesterfield, and Powhatan,	*William B. Giles.*
Prince Edward, Buckingham, Cumberland, & Lunenburg,	*Creed Taylor.*
Halifax, Charlotte, and Pittsylvania,	*Thomas Read, Sen.*
Bedford, Campbell, Franklin, Henry, & Patrick,	*George Penn.*
Richmond, Northumberland, Lancaster, Westmoreland, and King George,	*Walter Jones.*
Prince-William, Stafford, and Fairfax,	*Richard Brent.*
Fauquier and Loudon,	*William Ellzey.*
Bath, Botetourt, Rockbridge, Greenbrier, Kenawha and Monroe,	*Andrew Moore.*
Hardy, Hampshire, Pendleton, Randolph, Harrison, Monongalia, Ohio, Brooke, & Wood,	*Gen. John Brown.*
Wythe, Montgomery, Washington, Russell, Lee, Grayson, and Tazewell,	*Gen. John Preston.*
Frederick and Berkeley,	*Hugh Holmes.*
Rockingham, Augusta, and Shenandoah,	*Archibald Stuart.*

20 Dollars Reward

RUN-AWAY from the subscriber, living in the lower end of Hanover, about the 10th day of May last, a tall, straight, black Negro Woman, by the name of

POLLY;

about 25 or 25 years of age, with large, heavy white eyes, speaks very fast when a little agitated, and has sustained a small injury to the end of the middle finger of her right hand by a whitlow. She had formerly a husband in George a mulatto man servant belonging to John Mayo, Esq. near Richmond, and who eloped from his master about twelve months ago, and is not yet recovered.—It is suspected that the above woman has been enticed or taken off by him. Whoever will deliver the said negro woman to me, or secure her in some jail so that I get her again, shall receive the above reward.

John Williamson.

Richmond, August 23 1800.

Strachan & Maury,

Of Spotsylvania county, near Fredericksburg, Have a large Number of very Thriving

Grafted Apple Trees,

For sale at Nine pence each, composed of the following kinds:

NEWTOWN Pippin
Spitzenburg
Kirtl's Jennett
Limbertwigs
Prior's Red
Gloucester White Apple
Robinson do. do.
Mylum's Fairmain
Gascoynes
Hugh's Crabs
Lewis's ditto
Wauch's ditto
Hereford Redstreaks
Ladies Favorite
Nonpareil
Whitlock's Cheese Apple
Lewis's do. do.
House do.
Bell do.
Green do.
Herdon do.
Beck's Ruffian
Medlar do.
Longstem
May apple
June do
Jack do.
Queen do
Spice do
} These apples ripen early

The most pointed attention will be paid to orders for Trees, and great care used in preparing them for removal. Letters by post or otherwise, to said Strachan, addressed to the care of Mr. Fontaine Maury Fredericksburg, or Mr. John Barret of Richmond, will be properly attended to.

Said Strachan and Maury will deliver their Trees on the following terms:—Within 50 miles of the nursery they will deliver 1000 or upwards, at a given time and place at their nursery prices; and at any distance between 50 and 100 miles, not less than 2000 on the same terms. tist N.

☞ *There will be a petition presented to the next General Assembly of Virginia, to pass an act to establish a Seminary of Learning at the town of Peytonsburg, in the county of Pittsylvania, and to incorporate James Lynn, Rawley White, Clement M'Daniel, James Hurt, I. M. Williams, William Logan Daniel Coleman, Stephen Coleman and Stokeley Turner, trustees of the same.* Sept. 20, 1800.

BAIL BONDS
May be had at S. Pleasants' Printing-Office.

COPPER & TIN WARE
Manufactory.

THE subscriber returns his sincere thanks to a generous public, for the very great encouragement he has met with in his line of business; and begs leave to inform his friend & customers, that he has on hand a quantity of STRONG STOUT COPPER in SHEETS and bottoms, that they may be supplied with STILLS on the shortest notice, either with PATENT COPPER or PEWTER WORMS.

He has a number of STILLS of all size finished and ready for delivery, made on the best and most improved principles, which he is determined to sell at the most reduced prices.

WILLIAM COOK.

N. B. All kinds of TIN WORK as usual.

☞ The highest cash price given for old BRASS, COPPER, PEWTER & LEAD.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away about the 20th of May last, from the estate of Francis Pierce dec. of Henrico county, a likely Negro Man, about five feet ten inches high, not so black as some negroes, he has been branded on his cheek, which may be seen as a scar; he is a cunning artful fellow, and will deceive any person almost, but when closely examined has a very bad look. I have been informed that the said negro went from Richmond with some captain of a vessel for Norfolk, and passed by the name of Christopher Sheppard. Any person who will deliver the said negro to me in the city of Richmond, or secure him in any jail so that I get him again, shall have the above reward. I have no doubt but he is lurking about Norfolk at this time. All masters of vessels are hereby forewarned from carrying him out of the state, or employing him at their peril.

George Williamson,
Acting executor of F. Pierce dec.

July 10 h, 1800. (w tf)

Notice.

In consequence of the death of AMBROSE HERRON, the Copartnership of

CUNNINGHAMS & HERRON

IS DISSOLVED.

All persons indebted to said firm are earnestly requested to come forward and discharge their accounts; and those having claims against it will please exhibit them to the subscribers for settlement.

John Cunningham.
Ed: Cunningham.

Carterville, August 15, 1800. (w)

For Sale at this Printing Office,

A NEW AND MUCH IMPROVED (AMERICAN) EDITION OF

FENNING'S

Universal Spelling Book

The subscriber wishes to sell his

HOUSE & LOTS,

IN THIS CITY.

—ALSO—

Eight hundred acres of LAND, within seven miles of the City, extending from James River, at Westham, to the Three Notch'd Road—about 500 acres of the same is wood land.—Possession of both places may be had immediately, reserving the privilege of securing and removing the crops at present on the plantation.——For terms apply to

John Pendleton.

Richmond, July 21, 1800.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,

By SAMUEL PLEASANTS, Jun.

And to be had, wholesale and retail, at his Printing Office, in Richmond;

THE VIRGINIA

ALMANACK,

For the Year 1801.

The Astronomical part by
ISAAC BRIGGS.

Adapted to the Latitude of Richmond, Virginia, *September 18, 1800.*

THE SUBSCRIBER,

ANXIOUS to discharge every just claim against his proportion of the estate of Robert Bolling, Esq. of Buckingham county, deceased, will SELL upwards of one hundred acres of best James river

Low Grounds,

In Amherst county, near Lynchburg, and next to the lands of Mr. William Gay, with the adjoining High Lands, and a most valuable Mill Seat, not far from the mouth of Big Stoval creek.

Also two Tracts in Buckingham county, one of 820 and the other of 190 acres) of prime

Tobacco Land,

On the north branches of Willis's river.—The Amherst land will be shewn by my overseer on the premises, and the Buckingham lands by the subscriber, for which one third of the purchase money will be required in hand, and the balance in two annual payments. P. BOLLING,

Buckingham county, July, 1800. } (tf)

By the Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia,

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS satisfactory information has been received that some contagious disease exists at Norfolk, which without due precaution may be communicated to other parts of the commonwealth, and it being the duty of the executive to prevent the spreading of the said disease, by causing the laws made and provided for that purpose to be faithfully executed, I have therefore thought fit with the advice of the Council of state, to issue this Proclamation, enjoining all vessels coming from the said port of Norfolk up James river, to perform Quarantine at Jordan's Point, and all other vessels coming from said port to any other port within this commonwealth, to perform Quarantine at the places heretofore designated for such ports respectively, for the term of fifteen days, to be computed from the times they severally sailed from the said port of Norfolk. All captains and masters of vessels, sailing from the port of Norfolk, to any other port of this commonwealth, are required to comply with this injunction, otherwise they will expose themselves to the penalties inflicted by the law in case of disobedience. And I do hereby call on the superintendants of Quarantine at the said several ports, to be vigilant and active in the discharge of their duty, observing that due examination be made of all vessels about to enter their respective ports, to ascertain whence they came, and that they cause those coming from Norfolk to be forthwith conducted to the station appointed for the port to which they are bound, and also see that the quarantine above enjoined be strictly and faithfully performed, in all other respects according to law.

Given under my hand, and under the seal of the Commonwealth, at Richmond, this twenty third day of August, (*L. S.*) one thousand eight hundred, and of the commonwealth the twenty fifth.

James Monroe.

To be Sold,

A well Finished Three Story

HOUSE,

With a Kitchen, Stable, Smoke-house, Coach house and Garden—on the main street a few doors below the courthouse, at present occupied by Jacob Abrahams.——For further particulars apply to the subscriber.

Jacob I. Cohen,
On Shockoe Hill.

Richmond, Jan. 29, 1800. tf

FOR SALE,

At Samuel Pleasants' Printing-Office,

[By the Dozen or Single Copy,]

THE COLUMBIAN

Spelling & Reading

BOOK;

OR

AN EASY AND ALLURING GUIDE TO SPELLING AND READING

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